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☐ 1. Document ID: AU 200043660 A, WO 200061772 A2

L1: Entry 1 of 1 File: DWPI Nov 14, 2000

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-619231
DERWENT-WEEK: 200108

TITLE: New alphavirus that infects human dendritic cells for use in generating an immune response to pathogenic agents such as bacteria, viruses, fungi, parasites and cancer and for biological assays

INVENTOR: BARNETT, S; DRIVER, D A ; DUBENSKY, T W ; FROLOV, I ; GARDNER, J P ; OTTEN, G ; POLO, J M

PRIORITY-DATA: 2000US-0191363 (March 22, 2000), 1999US-0129498 (April 14, 1999), 1999US-0148086 (August 9, 1999)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
AU 200043660 A	November 14, 2000	N/A	000	C12N015/86
WO 200061772 A2	October 19, 2000	E	083	C12N015/86

INT-CL (IPC): C12N 5/10; C12N 15/33; C12N 15/86

Full Title CLS.1 REF.1

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L1: Entry 1 of 1 File: DWPI Nov 14, 2000

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INT-CL (IPC): C12N 5/10; C12N 15/33; C12N 15/86

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO 200061772A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - An isolated alphavirus (AV) which infects human dendritic cells and is not of American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) number VR-2526, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) an isolated AV which infects non-human dendritic cells and is not a Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus or ATCC VR-2526;

(2) an isolated nucleic acid comprising a nucleic acid which encodes AV;

(3) an isolated nucleic acid comprising a nucleic acid that encodes an AV, having a sequence of 11703 nucleotides, given in the specification;

(4) an AV structural protein cassette, comprising a promoter operably linked to a nucleic acid sequence encoding AV structural proteins (sP) from the new AV;

(5) an AV packaging cell, comprising a host cell and (4);

(6) an AV producer cell, comprising (5) and an alphavirus RNA vector replicon, an alphavirus vector construct, or a eukaryotic layered vector initiation system;

(7) a recombinant AV particle, comprising a particle produced from a cell line of (6);

(8) a recombinant AV particle, comprising a particle produced from a cell line of (5);

1: Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 1986 Sep;83(18):6771-5

Related Articles, Nucleotide, Protei Books, LinkOu

A single nucleotide change in the E2 glycoprotein gene of Sindbis virus affects penetration rate in cell culture and virulence in neonatal mice.

Davis NL, Fuller FJ, Dougherty WG, Olmsted RA, Johnston RE.

The nucleotide sequence of the glycoprotein genes of fully virulent Sindbis virus and derived mutants that have reduced neurovirulence for neonatal mice (attenuate mutants) has been determined. A single amino acid difference, arginine instead of serine at position 114 of the mature E2 glycoprotein, distinguished the prototype attenuated mutant from its virulent wild-type parent. Virulent revertants of the attenuated mutant showed same-site reversion to the wild-type sequence. An identical single amino acid substitution, an arginine for the serine at E2 position 114, was found in a second independently selected attenuated mutant. The strains are characterized by genetic linkage between attenuation, accelerated penetration o baby hamster kidney cells, and efficient neutralization by the E2-specific monoclonal antibodies R6 and R13; selection for change in one property simultaneously selected for change in the other two (Olmsted, R. A., Baric, R. S., Sawyer, B. A. & Johnston, R. E. (1984) Science 225, 424-427 and Olmsted, R. A., Meyer, W. J. & Johnston, R. E. (1986) Virology 148, 1-10). The nucleotide sequence data suggest that a single mutation in the E2 gene is sufficient to cause these coordinate phenotypic changes. These findings identify a single locus in a Sindbis virus surface glycoprotein gene that determines both efficiency of interaction with cultured baby hamster kidney cells and degree of virulence in neonatal mice.

PMID: 3462725 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

The significance of the 3'-nontranslated region and E2 amino acid mutations in the virulence of Semliki Forest virus in mice.

Santagati MG, Maatta JA, Roytta M, Salmi AA, Hinkkanen AE.

Turku Immunology Centre, University of Turku, Finland. maria.santagati@utu.fi

We have recently shown that the 3'-nontranslated region (3'-NTR) of the avirulent Semliki Forest virus A7(74) [SFVA7(74)] contains a unique sequence of 101 nucleotides and five repetitive nucleotide units whereas the 3'-NTR of the neurovirulent SFV4 has only two repeats. A chimeric virus was constructed by replacing the entire 3'-NTR of the SFV4 clone with the A7(74) 3'-NTR. The hybric replicated efficiently in the central nervous system (CNS) of adult Balb/c mice and similarly to SFV4, led to high mortality after intraperitoneal inoculation. In contras another chimeric virus, CME2, containing the E2 gene of the avirulent SFVA7(74) virus in the SFV4 clone was recently shown to be avirulent for mice. Several derivatives with single-site or a constellation of amino acid mutations were constructed. Two single-site E2 mutants, Val37Ile and Asn212Ser, displayed an attenuated phenotype in mice with mortality reduced from 90 to 48 and 43%, respectively. None of the multiple site mutants were significantly attenuated. Adult female mice showed a greater resistance to SFV infection than male mice. The SFV hybrid viruses, CM3NTR and CME2, reached the CNS similarly to the parental viruses, but the single-site E2 mutants were only sporadically found in the CNS. W conclude that in mice the 3'-NTR does not play a significant role in the pathogenes of Semliki Forest virus and that specific E2 amino acid mutations reduce the virulence, especially in female mice. The results additionally suggest that individu amino acid mutations in the E2 glycoprotein affect the efficiency of migration into the CNS.

PMID: 9527916 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

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